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Letter dated 13 December 2004 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I write with reference to my letter of 25 August 2004 (S/2004/686). The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached fourth report from Mexico submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex). I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its attachment to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andrey I. **Denisov**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

[Original: Spanish]

Letter dated 10 December 2004 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

I have the honour to transmit herewith the replies by the Government of Mexico to the letter of 18 August 2004 from the Counter-Terrorism Committee (S/AC.40/2003/MS/OC.421).

(*Signed*) Enrique **Berruga**
Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations

Appendix

Fourth report of the Government of Mexico to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), submitted in response to the request by the Chairman of the Committee in his note of 18 August 2004 (S/AC.40/2003/MS/OC.421)

1. Implementation measures

Effectiveness in the protection of financial systems

1.1 The third report from Mexico states (at page 4) that "the Federal Government has prepared and will transmit to the Congress of the Union an initiative to reform the General Act on Credit Organizations and Related Activities, with the goal of making the regulations clearer concerning currency exchange centres and money transmitters". The CTC would appreciate receiving a progress report on the enactment of such legislation.

On 28 January 2004 the following legislation was published in the *Diario Oficial*: *Decree amending and supplementing various provisions of the Credit Institutions Act*; *Act on Savings and Loan Associations*; *Act on the Retirement Savings System*; *Federal Act on Guarantee Institutions*; *General Act on Mutual Insurance Institutions and Companies*; *Securities Market Act*; *Act on Investment Firms* and *General Act on Credit Organizations and Related Activities*.

In addition, on 7 May 2004 the *Decree amending the rules of procedure of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit* was published in the *Diario Oficial*.

Similarly, on 14 May 2004 the following general regulations were published in the *Diario Oficial*:

- General regulations referred to in article 95 of the General Act on Credit Organizations and Related Activities applicable to exchange bureaux;
- General regulations referred to in article 95 bis of the General Act on Credit Organizations and Related Activities applicable to persons who carry out the transactions referred to in article 81-a of the Act;
- General regulations referred to in article 112 of the Federal Act on Guarantee Institutions;
- General regulations referred to in article 140 of the General Act on Mutual Insurance Institutions and Companies;
- General regulations referred to in article 52 bis-4 of the Securities Market Act;
- General regulations referred to in article 95 of the General Act on Credit Organizations and Related Activities applicable to auxiliary credit institutions;
- General regulations referred to in article 95 bis of the General Act on Credit Organizations and Related Activities applicable to anyone defined as a money transmitter under the Act;

- General regulations referred to in articles 115 of the Credit Institutions Act and 124 of the Act on Savings and Loan Associations; and
- General regulations referred to in article 108 bis of the Act on the Retirement Savings System and article 91 of the Act on Investment Firms.

Prior to the adoption of these amendments, the financial legislation did not contain provisions concerning the prevention of the financing of terrorism. Now that it is in force, financial institutions, pursuant to the general regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, are required to adopt measures and procedures to prevent and detect transactions, omissions or operations that could foster or provide aid, assistance or cooperation of any nature for the commission of the offences set forth in article 139 (Terrorism) and article 400 bis (Operations involving resources derived from illicit sources) of the Federal Penal Code.

To this end, the general regulations are aimed at establishing the basic measures and procedures which financial institutions must observe to prevent, detect and report transactions involving the financing of terrorism and money-laundering, which include the following:

- Customer identification and knowledge of the customers
- Monitoring of accounts
- Establishment of risk levels for operations carried out by their customers and users
- Reporting of exceptional, unusual or suspicious operations and reporting of operations suspected of involving the financing of terrorism
- Training and dissemination regarding techniques, methods and trends in the prevention, detection and reporting of operations involving financing of terrorism and money-laundering

Similarly, through the amendments to the rules of procedure of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the Ministry's powers were restructured and concentrated in a new agency called the Financial Intelligence Unit, which was granted powers to intervene in cases involving the financing of terrorism. Mexico has therefore brought its international commitments in this area into line with current standards by establishing an administrative unit with specialized knowledge in the areas of money-laundering and financing of terrorism, trained to analyse and provide the relevant authorities, within its sphere of competence, with information related to the above-mentioned illicit activities.

Finally, the amendments in question extend the system for the prevention of money-laundering and financing of terrorism to include currency exchange centres and money transmitters, which are subject to supervision for the purposes of the above-mentioned procedures and are bound to report any operations that are suspected of involving financing of terrorism and money-laundering.

1.2 Regarding the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts under the effective implementation of subparagraph 1 (a) of the Resolution, the CTC would appreciate learning whether the General Directorate for Investigations of Transactions (DGAIO) and the Special Unit to Combat Money-laundering (UECLD) of the Attorney-General's Office are adequately structured, empowered and staffed (with human, financial and technical resources) in order to enable them to coordinate and carry out their mandate. Please provide data in support of your response to the above question.

It should be noted that the General Directorate for Investigations of Transactions (DGAIO) is now called the Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF) and is attached to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, not the Attorney-General's Office.

Pursuant to the amendments to the financial legislation adopted by the Congress of the Union and published in the *Diario Oficial* of 28 January 2004, the powers of the UIF were restructured in order to enhance the effectiveness of the processes and procedures aimed at the prevention and timely detection of financing of terrorism.

The purpose of the amendments was to reorganize functions within the Ministry and to concentrate most of them within the UIF.

To this end, powers to investigate and report such crimes and monitor the related criminal proceedings were transferred from the Fiscal Prosecutor's Office (PFF) to the UIF.

Similarly, there is a system for cooperation between the UIF and the units of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit which regulate the financial system (Banking and Savings Unit, Directorate of Insurance and Securities and Directorate-General of the Bank of Development) for the elaboration and interpretation of the applicable rules, including financial laws as they relate to money-laundering and the financing of terrorism and the general regulations applicable to each financial intermediary.

The UIF is the authority in charge of compiling and analysing information on exceptional, unusual and suspicious operations detected by the intermediaries and, if necessary, sending it to the Public Prosecutor's Office for the appropriate investigations.

Moreover, the Unit has been granted important powers for verifying, by itself or in collaboration with the regulatory authorities, whether the financial entities are complying with the rules in question.

Finally, the UIF is also empowered to perform liaison tasks with its counterparts abroad, to enable it to take part in the negotiation of international instruments in this area and in related forums and events.

In general the UIF has the following powers:

- Holds the powers of the former General Directorate for Investigations of Transactions (DGAIO), the PFF and the regulatory units;
- Disseminates and exchanges information with other national and international authorities;

- Takes part in the elaboration of regulations in this area;
- Receives and analyses the information reported by the financial institutions;
- Files complaints and charges with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office; and
- Takes part in the negotiation of international agreements.

Similarly, the UIF has been provided with three Deputy Directorates for exercising its powers and functions: Regulations and National and International Relations, Financial Analysis and Legal Proceedings, which, within their respective spheres of competence, are responsible for the preventive and regulatory systems relating to the financing of terrorism. To this end they carry out the following measures:

- Development and implementation of state-of-the-art data-processing systems for the timely and systematic processing of reports on financing of terrorism, for the purpose of detecting transactions or operations connected with such activities;
- Assessment, using quality parameters, of the reports on such operations, making it possible to identify each financial institution's level of activity and provide feedback that will improve efforts to combat crime;
- Establishment of a team that is highly specialized in techniques for the financial analysis of money-laundering and financing of terrorism, of proven ethical standing, capable of producing coherent and high-quality analytical reports for use by the judicial authorities in their investigations;
- Cooperation with national and foreign authorities involved in the prevention and prosecution of the offence of money-laundering or of transactions involving the financing of terrorism through the timely exchange of financial information.

Considering that tracing resources and reconstructing operations involving resources derived from illicit sources (money-laundering) is highly specialized work, on 17 July 2000 article 19 ter was added to the Regulations implementing the Act establishing the Office of the Attorney-General, this article establishes the Special Unit against Money-laundering (UECLD) and gives it powers to investigate and prosecute the offence of money-laundering as defined in article 400 bis of the Federal Penal Code.

Due to an internal restructuring in the Office of the Attorney-General, the Regulations implementing the Act establishing the Office of the Attorney-General were adopted through a Decree published in the *Diario Oficial* on 25 June 2003, and entered into force on 25 July 2003.

The Regulations restructured the then UECLD and gave it the power to investigate and prosecute not only the offence of money-laundering, but also the offences of counterfeiting and alteration of currency, committed both by persons involved in organized crime and as ordinary offences, for which reason it is now called the Specialized Unit for the Investigation of Operations Involving Resources Derived from Illicit Sources and the Counterfeiting or Alteration of Currency.

1.3 The implementation of paragraph 1 of the Resolution requires States to have in place effective executive machinery for the prevention and the suppression of financing of terrorist acts. In this regard, does Mexico provide training to its administrative, investigative, prosecutorial and judicial authorities aimed at enforcing its laws in relation to typologies and trends to counter-terrorist financing methods and techniques? In the same context, does Mexico train the said authorities in techniques for tracing property, which represents the proceeds of crime, or is to be used to finance terrorism? Please outline relevant programmes and courses in place to train Mexico's various economic sectors as to how to detect suspicious and unusual transactions related to terrorist activities.

The Ministry of Public Security (SSP), through its decentralized Federal Preventive Police (PFP), has designed various anti-terrorism plans. The Directorate of Terrorism (DGT), a division of the Intelligence Coordination for Prevention (CIP), conducts tactical and operational intelligence work to combat terrorism.

With regard to training, the Directorate, through the Training Institute of the Federal Preventive Police, provides classes in areas relating to the timely detection of terrorist acts. The following subjects are taught:

- Undercover operations
- Cyber crime
- Security measures
- Terrorism and counter-terrorism
- Various types of trafficking
- Crisis management and negotiation
- Operations with live sources
- Identification of forged documents

The general regulations concerning money-laundering and financing of terrorism require financial institutions to provide training at least once a year in the prevention of such offences; such training must include the following:

- Policies for identification and knowledge of customers, and the criteria which the institution has developed for complying with the regulations governing money-laundering and financing of terrorism, and
- Techniques, methods and trends in the prevention, detection and reporting of operations involving financing of terrorism and money-laundering.

In addition, the Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF) meets periodically with various financial intermediaries for feedback purposes and provides courses and seminars to entities that request them. From May 2004 through the submission of this report, it has conducted the following training courses:

- Course on security in the handling of financial information, for staff of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, and
- Five training courses in filling out the official form for sending reports have just been conducted for the staff of financial institutions.

UIF staff have attended the following training courses and seminars:

- Course on security in the handling of financial information;
- Course on techniques for the investigation of money-laundering and financing of terrorism, conducted by the Society for the Study of Criminal Policy (SEPOLCRIM);
- Seminar on the Prevention of Money-laundering and Financing of Terrorism, organized by the Banking Association of Mexico;
- Course for evaluators in the area of money-laundering and financing of terrorism, conducted by FATF in Washington, United States of America;
- Plenary meeting of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, Isle of Guernsey, United Kingdom; and
- Plenary meeting of the Financial Action Task Force, Paris, France.

UIF is currently holding talks with the Watson Institute of the United States of America, among other institutions, for the design of a course for public and private sector officials, focusing specifically on action to combat terrorism.

Effectiveness of Counter-Terrorism Machinery

1.4 The CTC would appreciate receiving a progress report and an outline of the legal reform initiative that, according to Mexico's third report (at page 5) "will provide the authorities with the tools necessary to combat terrorism and to reflect Mexico's international commitments".

The Executive Branch has recently prepared two initiatives on terrorism: one, submitted by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, concerning the suppression of money-laundering and financing of terrorism, and the other, submitted by the Office of the Attorney-General, concerning the criminalization of a series of terrorist and related acts.

The first amends and supplements various provisions of the Credit Institutions Act; Act on Savings and Loan Associations; Act on the Retirement Savings System; Federal Act on Guarantee Institutions; General Act on Mutual Insurance Institutions and Companies; Securities Market Act; Act on Investment Firms and General Act on Credit Organizations and Related Activities.

This comprehensive reform in the area of financing of terrorism was published in the *Diario Oficial* on 28 January 2004 and entered into force the following day.

The initiative submitted by the Office of the Attorney-General aims to amend the Federal Penal Code, Federal Code of Criminal Procedure and the Federal Organized Crime Act; it was extensively discussed with other departments of the Executive Branch, especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was formally submitted to the Congress of the Union on 11 September 2003. It is currently under consideration by the Committee on Justice and Legislative Studies of the Senate of the Republic, which is expected to issue its opinion by December 2004.

The explanatory introduction makes it clear that the basic purpose of the proposed initiative is to bring national criminal legislation into conformity with Mexico's international commitments in the area of terrorism, including the twelve

international conventions and protocols and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). Specifically, the proposals consist of the following:

Federal Penal Code

First, in accordance with the principle *aut dedere aut iudicare*, the initiative expands the scope of the Federal Penal Code to include offences initiated, prepared or committed abroad, provided that a treaty binding on Mexico provides for extradition or prosecution, other legal provisions are met and the alleged perpetrator is not extradited.

The initiative adds a new chapter, on international terrorism, to Book Two, Title Two, of the Federal Penal Code, entitled Crimes against International Law. This is intended to separate the two categories of terrorism which may be committed depending on the legal asset affected, i.e. national or international security.

This addition is intended to criminalize terrorist acts prepared or committed in our country for the purpose of undermining the authority of a foreign State or the functioning of international organizations.

The following offences are also introduced: conspiracy to commit terrorism, threat of terrorism, concealment of the activities or identity of terrorists and recruitment of terrorists. With regard to national terrorism, the proposed initiative increases the penalties for instigating (inciting or inviting) military personnel to commit terrorism and for the commission of terrorism by public servants.

Furthermore, to bring Mexican criminal legislation into line with the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the initiative establishes the offence of disseminating information known to be false, if doing so is likely to endanger the safe navigation of a ship or aircraft (Federal Penal Code, art. 167 (IX)).

Finally, it should be noted that the amendments to the Federal Penal Code also include increased penalties for the offences of terrorism and related acts, as well as the exclusion of early release for persons convicted of terrorism and related acts.[1]

Federal Code of Criminal Procedure

The offences of terrorism and related acts are introduced into the category of serious offences, making it impossible for release on bail to be granted.

Federal Organized Crime Act

Finally, the initiative amends article 2 (1) of the above-mentioned Act by criminalizing not only basic terrorism, but all related offences included in the initiative, when committed by a person involved in organized crime.

If these amendments are adopted Mexico will have a solid counter-terrorism legal framework that fully meets its international commitments under the Palermo Convention, the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, the FATF recommendations and United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

[1] For additional information, see the third report of Mexico pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (S/2003/869), especially paragraph 1.4.

1.5 The CTC notes that Mexico has already become a party to all twelve of the international conventions and protocols on the suppression of terrorism and would, therefore appreciate receiving an outline of the legal provisions that implement them into Mexico's domestic law.

The Mexican legal order contains a system for the automatic incorporation of international treaties to which Mexico is a party, hence no enabling act is required. According to article 133 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, all treaties concluded by the President of the Republic and approved by the Senate immediately become the supreme law of the Union. In addition to this fundamental precept, article 50, section I (a) of the Judicial Authority Organization Act states that offences contained in international treaties to which Mexico is a party are federal offences to be tried by federal criminal judges. In order for international treaties and conventions adopted by Mexico to become binding throughout the national territory they must be published in the *Diario Oficial*, pursuant to article 4 of the Act on the Conclusion of Treaties.

However, due to the need to typify certain criminal offences and the corresponding penalties under Mexican law, the Government of Mexico has made a series of efforts to adapt federal legislation in this area. The initiative discussed above is part of these efforts to update legislation, especially with regard to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

Concerning the relevant provisions of the 1999 United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the comprehensive reform of the financial system as regards money-laundering and financing of terrorism, of 28 January 2004, duly updates domestic legislation.

As mentioned earlier, the comprehensive reform includes the following instruments: Credit Institutions Act; Act on Savings and Loan Associations; Act on the Retirement Savings System; Federal Act on Guarantee Institutions; General Act on Mutual Insurance Institutions and Companies; Securities Market Act; Act on Investment Firms and General Act on Credit Organizations and Related Activities.

Furthermore, the Special Unit for Investigation of Terrorism, Arms Stockpiling and Trafficking of the Federal Attorney-General's Office participates in the meetings of the Committee on basic security standards convened by the Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Ministry of Communications and Transport to incorporate into Mexican legislation some of the commitments established under the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963); the International Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970); Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971); International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979); and Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, additional to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of International Civil Aviation (1988). Specifically, that Committee is drafting Mexico's official standards: the purpose of NBS-17 is to establish local airport security committees; NBS-18 is intended to set minimum standards for airport security programmes; and NBS-019 deals with inspection procedures for registered luggage.

In accordance with article 4 of the Civil Aviation Act and article 4 of the Airports Act, as well as with our system of directly incorporating treaties, both public air transport services and civil airports shall be governed by those acts, international treaties and other legal instruments. Thus, all the provisions of such treaties or conventions shall be applicable to the operation and security of civil aviation in Mexico.

Chapter III A of the National Airport Security Programme refers to such instruments.

As to the measures taken by the Ministry of Communications and Transport, a circular dated 1 April 2004 was addressed to bodies such as the Port Authority, the Mexican Chamber of Maritime Transport, shipping companies, operators and agents to inform them that, with the entry into force and implementation of the International Code for the Security of Ships and of Port Facilities as well as resolution 7 of the Conference of Contracting Governments to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of the International Maritime Organization on the establishment of appropriate measures to enhance the security of ships, port facilities, mobile offshore drilling units on location and fixed and floating platforms not covered by chapter XI-2 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention, waters under Mexican jurisdiction where oil exploration and drilling operations are being conducted are classified as restricted national security zones.

Furthermore, under Ministerial Agreement No. 117, the ministries of Naval Affairs, Communications and Transport and Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food provide for security measures in the Campeche Sound, establishing restricted areas and areas where measures aimed at protecting facilities and regulation of shipping in that Sound are implemented; no terrorist act in those areas is likely to affect the economy nor the marine ecosystem, as Mexican Navy troops and units stationed in those areas guarantee the safety and security of shipping and ships' crews.

1.6 Effective implementation of Paragraph 2 of the Resolution requires each Member State, inter alia, to have in place effective police, intelligence and/or other structures as well as adequate legal provisions to detect, monitor and apprehend those involved in terrorist activities and those supporting terrorist activities with a view to ensuring that such persons are brought to justice. The CTC would appreciate receiving information concerning the coordination of the work of the agencies charged with the enforcement of the Resolution. Do the legal provisions in force in Mexico authorize its competent authorities to share public and non-public information with their foreign counterparts? If yes, please provide an outline of the relevant legal provisions.

The above-mentioned agencies share information with their foreign counterparts on the basis of the principle of international reciprocity, customary international law and treaties on terrorism to which Mexico is a party, and treaties on judicial assistance signed with various countries.

Given that terrorism is a threat that requires special attention on the part of the judicial authorities as well as considerable special expertise, article 28, subsection II, of the Regulations implementing the Act establishing the Office of the Attorney-General of 25 June 2003 provided for the establishment of the Specialized Unit for

the Investigation of Terrorism, Arms Stockpiling and Trafficking, with jurisdiction over the offences of terrorism provided for under article 139, paragraph one, of the Federal Penal Code, and of arms stockpiling and trafficking provided for under articles 83 bis and 81 of the Federal Firearms and Explosives Act, where committed by criminal organizations.

Recognizing that the fight against terrorism requires a multi-pronged approach, including terrorist financing, trafficking in illegal immigrants and acts of terrorism per se, the Deputy Attorney-General's Office for Special Investigation into Organized Crime (SIEDO) has established three units for the investigation of organized crime activities: the Specialized Unit for the Investigation of Terrorism, Arms Stockpiling and Trafficking; the Specialized Unit for the Investigation of Trafficking in Minors, Illegal Immigrants and Organs; and the Specialized Unit for the Investigation of Operations Involving Resources Derived from Illicit Sources.

On 25 November 2003, a bill on amendments to the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure with respect to the confiscation of property by the State and international judicial assistance was tabled before Congress; it was referred to the Senate Committee on Justice and Legislative Studies for action and should be enacted in early 2005.

The bill would strengthen international cooperation, implement international treaties to which Mexico is a party, govern requests for international judicial assistance in the absence of a treaty, especially separating procedures for international judicial assistance from pretrial investigations in the interest of expeditious processing.

Article 15 of the rules of procedure of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit authorizes UIF to request information relating to terrorist activities from both national and international authorities and provide such information.

Furthermore, as a member of the Egmont Group, UIF routinely shares information with its foreign counterparts and has signed five treaties on the sharing of information with France, Guatemala, Panama, Spain and the United States of America and three memorandums of understanding with Canada, Colombia and the United States of America.

In order to ensure the security of strategic, border, port and airport facilities, reaffirm security measures for the import and export of chemicals, biological products, weapons, munitions and hazardous materials and closely monitor unusual or exceptional operations, the Customs Administration of the Tax Administration Service of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit regularly shares information with other Federal Government agencies that are also involved in combating terrorism, including the Ministry of Defence; Centre for Investigations and National Security (CISEN); National Institute for Migration; Office of the Attorney-General; Federal Investigation Agency; PFP; Ministry of Communications and Transport; Ministry of Naval Affairs; Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food; Federal Office for Environmental Protection; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mexico, through the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and the Customs Administration, has signed many bilateral and multilateral customs conventions on the exchange of information, cooperation and mutual assistance that serve as a framework for the exchange of information and cooperation among the signatory

customs departments with a view to preventing, investigating and suppressing customs offences.

For ease of reference, the relevant conventions signed by Mexico are listed below:

- Agreement between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the United States of America on mutual assistance between their customs administrations (20 June 2000);
- Convention between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of Canada on mutual assistance and cooperation between their customs administrations (16 March 1990);
- Agreement between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of Belize on reciprocal assistance between their customs administrations (20 September 1991);
- Agreement between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the State of Israel on mutual assistance in customs matters (21 November 1996);
- Convention on mutual assistance between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the French Republic with a view to the prevention, investigation and suppression of customs fraud by their customs administrations (11 March 1983);
- Multilateral agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance among the national customs departments of Latin America, Spain and Portugal (ratified by Mexico on 21 October 1982);
- Customs facilitation agreement between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the Republic of Guatemala (16 July 1990);
- Customs facilitation agreement between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica (27 August 1991);
- Customs facilitation agreement between the customs administration of the United Mexican States and the customs administration of the Republic of Cuba (15 December 1986);
- Agreement between the United Mexican States and Spain on mutual administrative assistance with a view to the prevention, investigation and suppression of customs fraud (8 February 1982);
- Customs facilitation agreement between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua (27 May 1997);
- Agreement between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the Russian Federation on cooperation and mutual assistance in customs matters (21 July 2003).

Under the national public security system, the Ministry of Public Security has a nationwide database on possible perpetrators of offences who have been

identified, prosecuted or sentenced which must be consulted on matters involving law and order issues. It can also rely on international cooperation in that regard.

1.7 With a view to bringing terrorists and their supporters to justice, please indicate whether Mexico has taken measures to protect vulnerable targets in the prosecution of terrorist cases (e.g. the protection of victims; the protection of people collaborating in the administration of justice; the protection of witnesses, judges and prosecutors)? Please describe the legal and administrative provisions in place to ensure this protection. Could Mexico outline whether those measures can be utilised in cooperation with, or at the request of another State.

Protection of individuals: a measure has been put in place to protect the physical integrity and security of individuals who opt, during pretrial investigations, before, in the course of and after the trial, to assist the authorities in the investigation of any criminal organization and/or in the prosecution of any member of organized crime.

Article 34 of the Federal Act against Organized Crime provides that the Office of the Attorney-General shall provide sufficient support and protection for judges, experts, witnesses, victims and others whenever required by virtue of their involvement in a criminal proceeding relating to offences under that Act.

As indicated, support and protection may be extended on both an individual and a blanket basis: specific individuals — judges, experts, witnesses and victims may benefit as may groups of individuals. The reference to "others" should be understood as meaning that protection may be extended to any other individual, including relatives in the descending line and offspring, the spouse, common-law wife or husband or even blood relatives up to the second degree or those who, because of love, respect, gratitude or close friendship, have ties with the witness or individual cooperating with the authorities.

However, in criminal matters alone, action shall be taken through treaties signed between the States concerned.

Persons offered protection

(a) Those involved in combating organized crime: agents of the Federal Prosecutor's Office, experts, federal judges, magistrates and ministers;

(b) Those who provide information against organized crime: witnesses and members of organized crime;

(c) Victims of organized crime.

Forms of support: financial, housing, medical and educational assistance and assistance in finding employment.

Types of protection: bodyguards, surveillance from a distance, personal protection, juridical measures, verification of information provided and protection of identity until criminal proceedings are completed.

Purpose of support and protection: to ensure protection of the physical, moral and psychological integrity of witnesses, as there is a real, well-founded risk of danger, potential intimidation and imminent reprisals.

Granting of support and protection

1. Appearance of the person before an officer of the Federal Prosecutor's Office assigned to the Deputy Attorney-General's Office for Special Investigation into Organized Crime.

2. Statement or testimony of the person providing information.

3. If such information is deemed to put that person's physical integrity at risk:

(a) The officer of the Federal Prosecutor's Office bears out the accuracy and truth of the information provided, and;

(b) The information is used as sufficient proof for investigating another criminal organization or members of such an organization.

4. The officer of the Federal Prosecutor's Office draws up a ministerial agreement stating the support measures and the conditions for protection, providing details as to costs, timing and other special conditions.

Duration: the time it takes to complete the pre-trial investigation during the criminal prosecution and such time as the prosecuting authority may deem necessary.

Effectiveness of Customs, immigration and Border Controls

1.8 Effective implementation of subparagraphs 2 (c) and (g) of the resolution requires the enforcement of effective customs, immigration and border controls in order to prevent the movement of terrorists and the establishment of safe havens. In that regard:

— Please outline how Mexico implements the common standards set by the World Customs Organization in relation to electronic reporting and the promotion of supply chain security.

The Regional Vice-President for the Americas of the World Customs Organization (WCO) established a regional strategic plan, whose approaches are regularly discussed by the member countries of the region through a matrix developed by Mexico.

Electronic reporting and the promotion of supply chain security is covered under goal D of that matrix.

In that regard, the Customs Administration is making considerable efforts to implement the WCO measures and recommendations. It was decided that, as of 1 December 2003, and pursuant to article 7 of the Customs Act, chapter 2.16, article 5, of the Customs Act regulation and the general rules on external trade for 2004, airlines, shipping lines and railways involved in the international carriage of passengers shall transmit electronically to the Customs Administration information on the passengers and crew that they carry to and from Mexican territory. Such information must be transmitted electronically using the US/EDIFACT standard.

Furthermore, passenger data must be reported not later than 40 minutes after the aircraft takes off from the last airport abroad or from Mexican territory going abroad; data on the crew must be reported prior to the flight.

Electronically transmitted data on both the passengers and crew must contain: the surname and first given name, date of birth, gender and type of transit (optional). Travel documents data must contain: the type, number, issuing country, expiration date. Flight data must contain: the country code and airport of origin, airline code and flight number, date and time of departure, country code and airport of destination and date and time of arrival.

Moreover, in accordance with the provisions of article 20, subsection VI, second paragraph, subsection VII and the last paragraph of article 36 of the Customs Act, articles 14, 15 and 32 of the Regulation of the Customs Act and rules 2.4.5, sea carriers involved in imports or exports must transmit electronically to the customs authorities and to the proprietors of the customs houses, information on the goods listed on the waybill. Information relating to imports into Mexico must be transmitted 24 hours in advance to the maritime customs concerned; in the case of exports, the information must be transmitted to the relevant maritime customs within 12 hours of the completion of loading operations.

Waybill information must include: the name of the shipping line, general shipping agent or ship broker, name of the flag country of the vessel and voyage number, call signal, the vessel's standard carrier alpha code (SCAC), total number of forwarders' bills of lading included in the waybill, bill of lading number, name of the country of the place of origin, port of shipment, port of trans-shipment, port of delivery, name and complete address of the shipper, consignee and the person to be notified about the arrival of the shipment, description of the goods, quantity, measurement, weight, volume, number, quantity and dimensions of the containers, number of seals on each container, type of service contracted for. With regard to hazardous materials, information should be provided on their category, the customs house where they are stored upon embarkation or wharfage, estimated date of departure or arrival of the vessel.

– **Is the supervision of people and cargo in Mexico undertaken by the same body? If there is more than one agency involved, do these agencies share information, and do they coordinate their activities?**

In Mexico, the supervision of people and cargo is not undertaken by the same body. There is full coordination and a steady flow of information among the authorities responsible for customs, immigration, health, communications, naval affairs and other government departments, that are thus able to assist each other in fully carrying out their mandated tasks.

In accordance with article 10 of the General Population Act, the Ministry of the Interior has the sole authority to designate, subject to the opinion of the Ministries of Finance and Public Credit, Communications and Transport, Health and Welfare, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Livestock and, if necessary, Naval Affairs, specific seaports, airports and border crossing points as passenger entry points and regulate the movement of passengers.

The National Institute for Migration is a decentralized technical body of the Ministry of the Interior. It is responsible for the planning, execution, monitoring, supervision and evaluation of migration services. It also ensures that the names of persons subject to travel restrictions on the consolidated lists provided by the sanctions committees of the United Nations Security Council are included in the alerts module of the integrated system for immigration operations (SIOM) and are

updated through periodic consultation of the electronic links authorized for that purpose in order to deny access to Mexican territory of individuals who might pose a threat to national security.

The requirements for operation of the Advanced Passenger Information System (APIS) have been incorporated into the SIOM module on migratory flows. As soon as SIOM receives an APIS alert on a person or travel document, it is sent for secondary review. The following information relating to the alerts appears in the SIOM module: control list, origin of the information, type of risk, and order for the alerts.

The Coordination of Intelligence for Prevention (CIP) of the Federal Preventive Police is responsible for inspecting and monitoring persons and cargo, exchanging information and coordinating activities implemented as well as for legal and administrative procedures for protecting the country's airports.[2]

The Customs Administration is a Federal Government entity under the Tax Administration Service (a decentralized body of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit), which is responsible for inspecting, monitoring and controlling the import and export of goods and the means of transport of such goods, ensuring enforcement of the relevant external trade regulations and, where necessary, preventing the entry into or exit from Mexican territory of hazardous or illegal goods, pursuant to article 3 of the Customs Act.

Article 3 of the Customs Act also stipulates that federal and local officials and employees shall, in their respective spheres of competence, assist the customs authorities in the performance of their duties at their request and must report any violations of the Customs Act and hand over the goods involved in such violations.

– **Please outline the legal and administrative procedures developed by Mexico in order to protect its airports as well as its ports and offshore installations. Do the competent authorities in Mexico have procedures in place periodically to review and update transport security plans?**

Based on its Civil Aviation Act and Airports Act, Mexico's Civil Aviation Authority has been conducting a quality control programme of civil aviation security measures at all airports in Mexico through the checking and inspection of security measures, including the review and appraisal of security, contingency and emergency planning under current laws, identified threats and implementation of such measures at all airport areas at a scheduled rate of at least 20 airports per year since the year 2000.

Regarding maritime transport, the organic law of the Federal public administration (LOAPF) sets the basis for the coordination that must be instituted in order to enforce port, vessel and drilling platform security and early warning measures among such public sector ministries as those for Communications and Transport (Ports Coordination and Merchant Shipping) Naval Affairs, Defence and the Interior. That notwithstanding, because of the events which occurred on 11 September 2001 in the United States of America, those measures have been tightened extensively in our national harbours berthing deep-sea vessels.

[2] CIP has units based at the major international airports, including Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, Tijuana, Mérida and Cancún.

Furthermore, following the entry into force of the IMO International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code, of 1 July 2004, whose goal is to intensify multilateral cooperation, in the implementation of urgent measures aimed at protecting ships, crews and passengers; people carrying out commercial or service activities in ports and port facilities; and instituting countermeasures to protect ship and port warehousing infrastructure, measures are being taken with respect to passenger ships, high-speed vessels, cargo ships, including high-speed vessels of 500 gross registered tons or heavier and offshore mobile drilling rigs as well as the maritime facilities and terminals of Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), especially in the Campeche Sound.

International ship certificates and port clearance declarations are issued for 5-year periods, subject to regular verification.

As a result of the implementation of the ISPS Code on ships and port facilities, an inspection is conducted each year to assess how effectively the exercise is being carried out. Should cases of non-compliance or procedural shortfalls or deficiencies in the protection measures stipulated in the protection plans be encountered, time is given for those discrepancies to be rectified.

In addition, it is indicated on the back of the international ship protection certificates that the certificate shall be validated within 60 days, while the port facility protection declaration states that the Government of Mexico has established that the present compliance declaration is subject to initial verification, which shall be conducted within 90 days. This implies that for certificates and declarations to be valid, inspections should demonstrate that all the measures, procedures and prescriptions stipulated in the security plan are being properly implemented.

On its part, Mexico published on 11 February 2004 in the *Diario Oficial* those amendments. From that date, the Office of the General Coordinator of Ports and Merchant Shipping of the Ministry of Transport and Communications has conducted protection assessments, reviewed protection and inspection schedules, ports and port facilities in implementation of the ISPS Code.

In addition, the Maritime and Port Protection Committee was set up. Participating in its work is the Office of the General Coordinator of Ports and Merchant Shipping together with the General Directorate of Ports, the Merchant Navy, the Ports Authority and the Maritime Education Trust Fund (FIDENA). The Committee carries out assessments of port facilities, approves port facility protection plans and evaluates coastal and deep-sea vessels.

Furthermore, on 5 July 2004, two agreements were published in the *Diario Oficial*: the agreement on the identification of port facilities which need to institute measures and processes for enhanced protection, designate a port facility protection officer and institute a plan for port protection; and the agreement communicating to shipping companies the requirements that must be met by applicants for the post of maritime protection officer or ship protection officer and the criteria for the approval of ship protection plans.

The Mexican Maritime Authority, through the curriculum of the FIDENA merchant marine schools, teaches a security course for deck and equipment officials.

In terms of compliance with the ISPS Code, the maritime and ports authority provides training and evaluation in those measures contained in the Code and

awards appropriate certificates to persons who graduate in course module 3.19 for ship protection official (OPB), course module 3.20 for maritime protection company official (OCPM), and course module 3.21 for port facility protection official (OPIP), and thereby complies with Mexico's international commitments.

In addition, under the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the Republic of Guatemala concerning cooperation in maintaining security on the border between the two countries (13 June 2002) agreement was reached inter alia on the following:

- Assessing the weaknesses and needs of each border port;
- Assessing the technical and juridical viability of border ports with shared infrastructure; and
- Organizing joint workshops for the identification of travel documents.

Controls on preventing access to weapons by terrorists

1.9 **Subparagraph 2 (a) of the Resolution requires each Member State, inter alia, to have in place appropriate mechanisms to deny terrorists access to weapons. Mexico outlined in its first Report (from pages 7 to 9) its legal provisions and administrative procedures covering some aspects relating to weapons. With regard to this requirement of the Resolution, as well as to the provisions of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the purpose of Detection and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, please provide the CTC with further information to the following questions:**

- **What national measures exist to prevent the manufacture, stockpiling, transfer and possession of unmarked or inadequately marked:**
  - **Small and light weapons;**
  - **Other firearms, their parts and components, and ammunition;**
  - **Plastic explosives;**
  - **Other explosives and their precursors.**

In Mexico the federal legislation governing the manufacture, import, export, marketing, marking, registration, licensing and control of firearms and explosives is the Federal Act on Firearms and Explosives (LFAFE), along with its regulation.

Regarding the manufacture, trading, import, export and related activities, of weapons, munitions, explosives, chemical products and substances, the Ministry of Defence issues specific permits and has discretionary power to deny, suspend or revoke licences when such activities pose a danger to the security of persons and facilities and can disturb public peace or law and order (Articles 37 and 43 of LFAFE).

The Act also recognizes the authority of the Ministry of Defence to conduct periodic inspections of businesses specializing in the activities under review so as to verify the security measures (Article 69 of LFAFE).

The aforementioned legislation states that, in case of a disturbance of law and order, the factories, industrial plants, workshops, warehouses and commercial establishments which manufacture, organize, repair, stock or sell weapons, explosives or items covered by that law shall, with the prior agreement of the Federal Government, be placed under the direction and control of the Ministry (Article 71 of LFAFE).

The aforementioned Act and its regulation make it the duty of any person possessing a firearm to register it with the Ministry's Federal Weapons Registry indicating, among other things, the brand, calibre, model and registration number (Articles 7 and 17 of LFAFE).

Furthermore, the owner or bearer of a firearm should report to the Ministry the loss, theft, destruction, seizure or confiscation thereof (Article 14 of LFAFE).

The Act also specifies the offences and penalties incurred by persons who fail to comply with the provisions of the Act (Articles 77 and 91 of LFAFE).

With regard to marking, all weapons produced by the Ministry of Defence's General Directorate of the Military Industry are marked at the time of manufacture. Furthermore, any weapon sold to individuals or institutions is recorded in the federal weapons registry of that agency.

With regard to confiscated and/or impounded weapons, the Ministry of Defence does not issue a new marking for such types of weapons, but merely registers them with their original marking; otherwise, the characteristics of the weapon are described in the federal registry of firearms covering only those weapons made available to the Ministry by the competent judicial authority. Weapons that no longer work and are not the subject of criminal proceedings are destroyed.

– **Does Mexico's laws require disclosure of names and locations of brokers involved in the transaction of firearms, on the import and export licences or authorizations, or on accompanying documents?**

In Mexico, no provision is made for intermediaries in operations relating to firearms or import and export clearance since, in accordance with Articles 2, 4, 7, 37 and 40 of LFAFE and 49 of the Rules of Procedure of the Ministry of Defence, it is the responsibility of the General Directorate of the Military Industry to control such activities.

The weapons and munitions marketing unit is an agency of the General Directorate of the Military Industry and was established by the decree published in the *Diario Oficial* on 11 April 1995 with authority to market weapons, munitions and ancillary equipment for public security bodies, private businesses, individuals and persons engaged in sporting and hunting activities as specified in the LFAFE regulation.

– **Please outline the legal provisions and administrative procedures in Mexico that provide for the security of firearms, their parts and components, ammunition and explosives and their precursors, at the time of manufacture, import, export and transit through its territory.**

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of LFAFE, the Ministry of Defence monitors and inspects industrial and commercial activities and operations involving weapons, munitions, explosives, fireworks and chemicals.

With regard to the manufacture of weapons, Articles 37 of LFAFE and 35 of the respective regulation require that individuals and bodies corporate wishing to carry out such activities should apply to the Ministry for the general licence and attach to their applications documentary proof and a brief explanation of the products they plan to manufacture as well as the factory production capacity.

Once the applicant meets all the legal requirements, the head of the Ministry submits it to the Federal Government for consideration together with his opinion on the establishment of the factory in question. The decision taken by the President of the Republic is final and duly communicated to the applicants. If such decision is favourable, the licence is granted, indicating the conditions which the factory must meet (Articles 38 and 39 of LFAFE and 36, 37 and 38 of the regulation).

Firearms, their spare and component parts and munitions are imported and exported under ordinary and special licences (Articles 55 of LFAFE and 66 of the regulation).

Regarding the issuance of licences to export weapons, items and materials relating thereto, applicants must prove to the Ministry of Defence that they already have secured an import licence from the Government of the country of destination (Articles 56 of LFAFE and 63 of the regulation).

If the weapons, items and materials being commercially imported or exported are in the hands of the respective customs authorities, the importing or exporting parties request the Ministry of Defence to designate a representative to handle the customs clearance, failing which the goods cannot be cleared or allowed to leave the country (Articles 57 of LFAFE and 66 of the regulation).

With regard the temporary import or export of weapons and munitions by tourists for hunting and sportsmen for target shooting competitions, a special licence stating the conditions under which such temporary import or export is taking place must be secured (Article 59 of LFAFE).

The transport of such weapons shall also require the issuance of general and special licences by the Ministry and applicants must comply with the approved security measures and transport modes indicated (Articles 60 of LFAFE and 67 of the regulation).

Individuals or businesses having a general licence for the specialized transport of weapons, explosives and other items and related materials should demand from the shippers a certified copy of the licence issued to them (Article 63 of LFAFE and 70 of the regulation).

Persons staying in, or transiting through the country, cannot take with them or acquire the weapons, items and materials described in Chapter III of LFAFE without the relevant licence or permit (Article 63 of LFAFE).

In accordance with Article 7 of the Customs Act, businesses involved in the international carriage of explosive goods and firearms should inform the customs authorities at least 24 hours before the arrival in the country of such merchandise. In such cases, the customs authorities should inform the military authorities

accordingly so that they can determine whatever security measures need to be taken during the time that such merchandise is in the country.

– **What national standards and procedures exist for the management and security of firearms and explosives stocks held by Mexican authorities (in particular, held by the armed forces, police, etc.) and other authorized bodies?**

The LFAFE, its regulation and other internal regulations of the Ministry of Defence contain provisions that govern security arrangements in those facilities. The most important are the following:

Mexican Army and Air Force

Various general operating procedures and technical manuals of the Ordnance Department set out the security measures put in place by the Ministry of Defence in its warehouses and/or depots for firearms, spare parts and components, and describe the action to be taken to protect such equipment, ranging from multiple mechanical arrangements (weapons stands) to advanced technological means of detecting the smuggling in and out of weapons or parts thereof (alarms, closed-circuit televisions, optical and other detectors) in addition to the permanent physical surveillance of military personnel.

With regard to explosives, there are two scenarios: one where they are seized and/or held by separate civil authorities as being of illicit origin and are destroyed in order to avoid accidents and another where they are used for clearly defined purposes which are subject to the security measures described in the preceding paragraph.

Apart from the foregoing, inspections are conducted daily in all existing warehouses and depots of the Mexican Army and Air Force in order to detect any shortfalls and if any discrepancy is noted, the matter is immediately investigated.

Regarding other **bodies authorized to store firearms and explosives**, provision is made for the following:

The additional authorization granted under general manufacturing licences for the storage of weapons, items and materials shall be subject to the security measures referred to in the licences (Articles 65 of LFAFE and 71 of the regulation).

The weapons, items and materials covered by licences can only be stocked up to the quantities and in the authorized locations prescribed (Articles 66 of LFAFE and 72 of the regulation).

Individuals or entities that, in compliance with the respective laws, have secured public concessions for warehousing and wish permanently or temporarily to stock the specific, munitions and materials referred to under the law, should obtain the appropriate authorization issued by the Ministry (Article 74 of the LFAFE regulation).

In the special licences for the purchase of gunpowder, explosives and fireworks and related chemical substances, the Ministry sets down the conditions under which such materials shall be stored.

– **Has Mexico implemented, using risk assessment principles, any special security measures on the import, export and transit of firearms, such as conducting security checks on the temporary storage, warehousing and means of transport of firearms? Are persons involved in these operations required to undergo security vetting? If yes, please give details.**

Articles 71, 72, 74 and 76 of the LFAFE Regulation makes the warehousing of weapons authorized under general manufacturing licences subject to the security measures indicated in those licences. Through its Directorate of the Federal Registry of Firearms and Explosives Control, the Ministry of Defence specifies any other security measures and systems it deems indispensable for the issuance of the general licences and permits being requested.

With regard to transport, Mexico's official standards for the transport of dangerous goods and waste (NOM-SCT-2, NOM-003-SCT/2000), require proper labelling, identification and security sheets to accompany transport vehicles so that immediate action can be taken in case of any emergency or accident that might place at risk the safety of people and the environment.

In addition, with regard to the granting of licences to bear arms, Article 25 of the LFAFE regulation makes it incumbent upon individuals to prove their physical and mental capacity to handle weapons by securing a medical clearance certificate issued by a legally registered doctor.

In accordance with transitional articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Federal Public Administration Organization Act, the Customs Administration is under the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Public Security. Those articles state that with the establishment of the Ministry of Public Security, all weapon-related collective licensing previously issued by the Ministry of the Interior, had come under the exclusive purview of the Ministry of Public Security by virtue of whose authority, companies and individuals providing private security services and bearing arms in the border zones, are duly granted collective licences for that purpose.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Customs Administration has within its structure the Central Administration for Customs Investigation, which deals with matters relating to risk analysis and works closely with the various agencies of the Federal Public Administration.

2. **Assistance and guidance**

2.1 The CTC wishes to emphasise once more the importance that it attaches to the provision of assistance and advice in connection with the implementation of Resolution 1373 (2001). In this regard, the CTC takes note of the request for assistance received from Mexico in the area of police and law enforcement, and counter-terrorism training. The CTC has posted the request for assistance on the CTC Assistance Matrix, which is frequently circulated to potential assistance providers for consideration. The CTC technical assistance team will follow up with assistance providers, and would welcome being informed of any response Mexico receives to this request.

Mexico will inform the Committee in time of the response it receives to its request for assistance and guidance pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001).

The Office of the Attorney-General of Mexico has identified on the web page of the Committee's Directory of Counter-Terrorism Information and Sources of Assistance, country offerings on legal prosecution in which it could request advice.

Canada	Extradition	Technical assistance and examples of legislation
	Arms trafficking	Technical assistance and examples of legislation
	Draft legislation	Technical assistance and examples of legislation
Denmark	Extradition	Advice and expertise
	Arms trafficking	Advice and expertise
	Police and law enforcement	Advice and expertise
European Commission	Extradition	Technical assistance
	Police and law enforcement	Technical assistance
France	Extradition	Technical assistance
	Arms trafficking	Advice and expertise
	Draft legislation	Technical assistance
	Police and law enforcement	Advice and expertise
Germany	Extradition	Examples of legislation
	Arms trafficking	Examples of legislation
	Draft legislation	Advice and expertise
Ireland	Extradition	Technical assistance
	Arms trafficking	Advice and expertise
	Draft legislation	Technical assistance
	Police and law enforcement	Advice and expertise
Italy	Extradition	Examples of legislation
	Draft legislation	Advice and expertise
	Police and law enforcement	Examples of legislation
Russian Federation	Draft legislation	Advice and expertise
	Police and law enforcement	Advice and expertise
Spain	Extradition	Technical assistance
	Draft legislation	Technical assistance
	Police and law enforcement	Technical assistance
United Kingdom	Arms trafficking	Advice
	Draft legislation	Advice and expertise
	Police and law enforcement	Technical advice
United States	Extradition	Examples of legislation
	Arms traffic	Training programmes
	Draft legislation	Training programmes
	Police and law enforcement	Examples of legislation

The Customs Administration established the Operational and Security Liaison Unit, whose objective is the same as its own purpose of coordinating programmes of emergency and security response of Mexican Customs as well as defining and establishing coordination with Federal Government agencies, the authorities of federal and municipal entities providing security and emergency response and serving as a liaison with foreign customs services and international organizations. Other tasks include coordinating training programmes for the staff of the 48 customs offices in the detection of chemical, biological and radioactive products, explosives and weapons. We therefore welcome any technical assistance and cooperation programmes that international organizations can provide.

2.2 The CTC's Directory of Assistance (www.un.org/sc/ctc) is frequently updated to include new and relevant information on available assistance. The CTC would appreciate receiving information from Mexico concerning areas where it might be in a position to provide assistance to other States in relation to the implementation of the Resolution.

PFP relies on theoretical and practical course modules to train its staff in counter-terrorism. Among the main courses are:

- Tactical analysis;
- Intelligence operations;
- Weapons and drug detection;
- Identification of forged documents;
- Port and airport use.

The Civil Aviation Authority and the Ministry of Transport and Communications provide guidance and advice on the setting of standards and quality controls for civil aviation security in accordance with Mexico's experience in various areas of civil aviation.

The Office of the Attorney-General can provide advice and technical assistance in matters of extradition in terms of the rules and principles governing extradition (international treaties and national legislation).

The Customs Administration (SAT/SHCP) could provide assistance in:

– The prevention, investigation and punishment of customs law violations;

– The determination of customs duties and other foreign trade revenue.

The Ministry of Transport and Communications has requested that the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE) of the Organization of American States (OAS) should be informed about Mexico's willingness to conduct port security assessments and provide technical assistance to OAS member countries so that they can fulfil the security requirements of the International Maritime Organization and the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code.